



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

evils of war, and believing that better means than the sword may be devised for the settlement of international disputes, respectfully petition your honorable bodies to appoint a special committee in each House, or a joint committee of both, with instructions to examine and report on the numerous petitions presented within the last two years, praying the Government of these United States to take suitable measures for securing a Congress of Nations to settle, as far as practicable, the principles of international law, and establish either a High Court of Nations, or some other expedient, for the adjustment of all difficulties between civilized, Christian nations, without a resort to the sword.

The undersigned also pray, that our Government, in all treaties hereafter to be formed with other nations, procure the insertion of an article pledging the parties to settle whatever difficulties may arise under said treaties, by amicable reference, in the last resort, without an appeal to arms.

As the peace of the nation depends so much on its Executive, we subjoin a brief petition to the President, and would recommend that it be signed at the same time with the other.

To His Excellency JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of North America :

The undersigned, citizens (or legal voters, &c.) of — in the State of —, lamenting the manifold evils of war, believing it possible by timely precautions to prevent its recurrence, and taking encouragement from the pacific sentiments already put forth by the present Chief Magistrate of these United States, respectfully petition your Excellency, as a measure at once reasonable, easy of execution, and full of promise to the peace of the world, to instruct all our foreign ambassadors, when negotiating treaties with other nations, to procure the insertion of an article providing for the settlement of whatever difficulties may arise under such treaties, by amicable reference, in the last resort, without an appeal to arms.

ANNUAL EFFORTS FOR THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

Our readers are aware, that our Society, prompted by some of its clerical friends, has for a series of years requested an annual concert of preaching, prayer and contribution in behalf of our cause. We remember, with deep regret, the ill success of these appeals to the ambassadors and disciples of the Prince of peace ; but, with their uniform professions of friendship for the cause, we cannot believe they will always continue neglectful of its claims, and we therefore call upon them once more to lend it their aid in all these ways.

PREACHING ON THE SUBJECT OF PEACE.—The time designated for this purpose, is *some Sabbath near the 25th of December*, which may best suit the preacher's convenience; and we trust that no minister to whom our periodical goes, will fail to perform this service. It is surely asking little for a subject which forms so large and prominent a part of the New Testament; and we hope that every ambassador of Christ, far from contenting himself with mere allusions or inferences, will make a set and earnest effort to enforce the claims of peace.

CONCERT OF PRAYER.—We are not in favor of multiplying *monthly* concerts of prayer; but, if the cause of peace deserves or needs our united supplications at all, we cannot ask for it *less* than such a remembrance *once a year*. Nor do we see how any Christian, acquainted in the least with its claims, or possessing the smallest share of the spirit of the Prince of peace, can object to such a concert. This cause, as much as any other, needs the prayers of the whole Christian community; and most earnestly do we hope, that early and effectual arrangements will be made in every place for a season of united supplication to the God of peace for his blessing on efforts to render the prevalence of peace co-extensive with our religion of peace. For this purpose, the sermon should *precede* the concert, and prepare the way by exciting attention and interest. The result will in most cases depend very much on the minister; and if he will take the requisite pains, he can almost invariably secure a good attendance, and render the occasion highly interesting.

CONTRIBUTIONS—should be taken up, except in special cases, *after the peace sermon on the Sabbath*, rather than at the close of the concert. Few will attend the latter, in comparison with the number that will hear the former; and, if they should, will they be as well inclined to give liberally? If a pastor should plead the cause of Bibles, of home or foreign missions, would he postpone the contribution to the close of a subsequent prayer-meeting likely to be attended by less than one in four, if one in ten, of his hearers, and perhaps by none but members of his church? Especially, would he have the contribution

taken at a prayer-meeting held *before* the delivery of his discourse ?

We would be far from dictating to pastors the precise course to be pursued, for each one knows best how to do the thing in his own case ; but, if the cause of peace is to be sustained at all, we feel that the thing itself *must be done in some* way that shall secure pecuniary aid to this cause as to others. All we ask is, that our friends, both in the ministry and the church, should make an honest and vigorous effort, at the proposed concert of preaching and prayer, to obtain for the cause as much as possible. We wish them to do this in their own way ; but *be sure to do it*.

It will be remembered, and may be stated to the congregation at the time, that one half the amount will, if requested, be returned in the publications of our Society ; and thus a moderate contribution might suffice to put one of our tracts in every family of the parish or the town ; a cheap, easy and effective mode of promoting the cause.

FOR WHAT PURPOSES MONEY IS NEEDED.—1. We need at least two or three thousand dollars a year to be spent in special efforts for a Congress of Nations ; a sum probably not half as great as Mons. Vattemaire has annually expended in bringing before the legislatures of Christendom his project of International Exchanges, nor a fifth part of what John Howard paid every year from his own purse in the cause of Prison Discipline. We want some of our ablest men to lecture on the subject through the land, and to visit Congress and the State Legislatures, besides a variety of publications through the periodical press, and in the form of pamphlets. Such efforts are indispensable, and must cost somebody no small amount of money.

2. We need a sum many times larger for the employment of lecturers ; a measure as essential to the success of this cause as to that of temperance, or any other enterprise, but one which we have no means whatever of sustaining. Such servants we have indeed had, and still have, in our employ ; but we have not for years been able to *pledge* a single one of them his sup

port. Mr. Ladd always gave not only his time, but his travelling expenses; and our other agents, though poor men, have, with one or two exceptions that occurred several years ago, been obliged to labor, if not at their own charges, yet at the risk of receiving a meagre support, if any at all. We need at least half a score; and the way is well prepared for the employment of twice that number.

3. We must also have a secretary, an editor, and frequent issues of our periodical, of tracts, pamphlets, and popular volumes, as altogether indispensable to any progress in such a cause.

We might specify a variety of other purposes for which money is much needed; but we should, for the present, be quite content with the means of sustaining these operations alone on a very moderate scale. Our present income is lamentably insufficient; for it has in only a single year exceeded \$3,000, and has rarely been more than \$2,000; neither sum much more than barely sufficient to pay for editing and printing the publications we have issued, without any provision for all the other operations so essential to such a cause. We can do nothing without tracts or agents, or both; but it would cost more than \$30,000 to put a single tract at one cent a-piece in every family through the land.

FOREIGN EFFORTS IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE.

We have repeatedly apprized our readers, that our cause was receiving from its friends in other countries an unusual share of attention and effort; but circumstances not under our control, have led us to delay so long a report of their proceedings, that we must now content ourselves, though devoting half the present number of our periodical to the subject, with a very imperfect account of them.

EFFORTS OCCASIONED BY THE RECENT WAR-MOVEMENTS IN THE OLD WORLD.

The attack on China, the coalition to coerce Mehemet Ali into submission to the Sultan, and the fears of a general conflict among the leading powers of Christendom, roused the friends of peace in